

23rd and 24th July. Near Nyon: see (4). 2 *Nymphalis polychloros* L.; 2+ *Apatura iris* (1 ♀) — 1 was observed feeding on umbellifers; 3+ *Apatura ilia* S. — 2 worn ♂♂ and 1 fresh ♀ (f. *clytie*); 3 fresh *Brintesia circe* Fabricius; many *Q. quercus*.

25th July. (30) E. of Chalon-sur-Saone, France: mixed deciduous woodland. 1 *Limenitis reducta* Staudinger; 1 *Q. quercus*.

KEY TO TABLE

F=Few : 0–10 specimens seen.

S. & Sev.=Several: 10–20 specimens seen.

C=Common : over 20 specimens seen.

Where known, exact numbers of specimens seen are given.

N.B. Figures used in the text correspond to those used in the table and they serve as abbreviations for the localities.

RHYACIA SIMULANS (HUFN.): DOTTED RUSTIC IN HAMPSHIRE. — A single specimen of this scarce species was taken by m.v. trap at Ashurst, Hants., on 28th July, 1976. It was incorrectly identified and placed in a series of *Spaelotis ravida* (D. & S.): Stout Dart, taken at the same site. Its true identity was recently pointed out to me by Barry Goater. — J. C. A. CRAIK, 48 Whartons Lane, Ashurst, Hants.

A SECOND(?) OCCURRENCE OF ELACHIPTERA UNISETA COLL. (DIPT.: CHLOROPIDAE), A NOTABLE ADDITION TO THE KENT FAUNA. — Examination of some dead reeds (*Typha*) by a lake in Danson Park, Bexleyheath, about five miles east of here, on 9th March last, revealed large numbers of the common little Chloropid *Elachiptera cornuta* Fall. (Oscinellinae) hibernating between the leaves and stems. Among them was one smaller fly, paler and obviously different, but apparently of the same genus; this proved later to be very distinctive, especially in its coloration — the yellowish thorax having an elongate dark patch at each side. It was readily determined from Collin, 1946, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, 97 (5): 146, as the hitherto very rare and little-known *Elachiptera unisetata* Coll., described in 1939 (*Ent. mon. Mag.*, 75: 150) on 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ bred in July 1933 from a reed-bunting's nest at Black Park, Bucks., by Mr. E. B. Basden. Mr. Collin, in his 1946 paper, stated that he had seen no further specimens. Having searched only the literature at my disposal, without finding any later record of the species, I cannot assert categorically that mine is only the second — though it appears likely. The Kentish example tallies in every respect with the description, including the critical character of the single pair of orbital bristles which distinguishes *E. unisetata* from the Mediterranean and Atlantic *E. bimaculata* Lw. The situation in which the fly was obtained on both occasions makes it probable that this is a reed-feeding species. — A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London, SE3 8QG.